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BOSPON BEGORDER.

NATHANIEL VILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1831.

TERMS. \ \ \\$3 \ a year—or, \\$2, 50 in advance. \ Siz copies for \\$12, 50 in advance.

No. 23 .- Vol. XVI.

ty. They have, they think, a right to expect what they do not hesitate to demand, religious instruc-tion at the same time rich and abundant. It must, to satisfy their expectations, be presented in an attractive light and in impressive forms. The "bread of life" they can scarcely relish unless accompanied with condiments far-fetched and ex-pensive. Their preacher, in other words, must sent trains of weighty thought, accurately defined, happily arranged, and eloquently expressed. Let him beware, if he would enjoy their smiles, of making an ill disposition of a particle; of transgres-sing any of the laws of syntax; of doing violence to a figure of speech! Let the eyes of this church, thus contemplating the multitude of its members, the splender of its house of worship, the elevation of its pulpit, with a complacency near akin to vani-ty; let the eyes of this church, thus "rich and in-creased in goods," be directed to that little group dices, stubborn habits, fixed character will be subjected to a fearful, thorough scrutiny. This agitation of the public sentiment cannot but be favorable to they are exposed; how numerous the difficulties, with which they are embarrassed! Instead of the bread, which they had humbly sought, they are mocked "with a stone." The stream they are mocked "with a stone." The stream, whence they should have derived the water of life, is poisoned at the fountain head. The very atmosphere around them is charged with contagion and death! At length they are constrained to yield to the feeling, that the misery, with which they are oppressed, and the prospect of ruin, from which noting can divert their attention, are to be endured no longer. They rouse up. They resolve to break away from the embarrassments in which they are held; breathe the air and eat the bread of freemen.-But O, what an agonizing effort must it cost them, to carry this resolution into full effect! This effort attracts the attention of the church which had been exulting in its numbers and its strength. It awakens in the members sentiments of tender compassion, of sweet charity, of fraternal love. Irresistible appears it aends home to their immost souls. It brings them down from the regions of romance, where they had been indulging in daydreams, and places them in the midst of the sober dreams, and piaces their in the mast of the soler realities of life. What! shall they, fed to the full, look with a dainty eye upon the luxuries, which are spread before them; whilst their brethren "perish with hunger!" shall they despise the "bread of life," unless offered by the hand of delicacy and commended by the charms of elegance, when their brethren kneel at their feet, and plead ith tearful earnestness for the crumbs which fall from their table! Sir, they will be constrained, will they set a higher price, than they had ever set upon the religious privileges, with which they are enriched, to yield to those sympathies, cherish those affections, to put forth those exertions, which under the government of God, cannot fail to raise them to moral health and spiritual vigor .- Of this church, individual members may be found, upon whom the effort of their afflicted brethren, just alluded to, will act with the suddeness and force of an electric shock. I now refer, Sir, to those, who, embarrassed not by ignorance, or apathy, or indolence, but by the circumstances of their condition, have attempted little, have effected little for the extension of the church. They are surrounded by men, older than themselves, who are distinguished for their intelligence and influence, for elevation of character and weight of authority. They feel awed, constrained, abashed. They scarcely dare to lift a finger, or speak a syllable, or take a step. lest they should be frowned upon as assuming, vair obtrusive. But the yearning desires, and lofty purposes, and decisive efforts of their brethren, to ind a place appropriate to the "ark of God," waken in their souls the resolution to tear from their limbs the bonds, which had hitherto restrain their times the bonds, which had intherto restrain-ed and crippled their Christian enterprize. The springs of holy sympathy, brotherly compassion, heavenly charity, which had long been concealed within them, are effectually opened. The living water gushes out in a deep, resistless stream. It must find its appropriate channel. And, Sir, to drop the figure, if a field of Christian enterprize is

deeply teet, that scores, nundreds, thousands in our churches, who are now rejoicing in their privileges and prospects, but who know little of effort and self-denial but the names, ought promptly and gratefully to proceed. May the Lord of the harvest pour his own spirit on their hearts and send them forth to the work, which demands their resources and their strength! But, Mr. Chairman, there are other churches. which can hardly fail to be powerfully and happily affected by the exertions, which the objects of your patronage are making, to secure for themselves the healthful influence of Christian institutions. Re-ligious communities may easily be found, which ngious communities may easily be found, which are forward to style themselves feeble churches.—
Not that they are deprived of the means, which are adapted to enlighten the understanding, quicken the conscience, amend the heart. From Sablath to Sabbath, they are called to the house of God; "their eyes behold their teachers;" divine truth in its various bearings and tendencies is urged on their attention. But while they occupy the same seats which their fathers held, and pay the same amount of taxes, which was demanded of same amount of taxes, which was demanded of their fathers, such a change has been wrought "in the times," that their exertions are found unequal

not furnished in their immediate neighborhood these awakened spirits will dare "to lift up their eyes and look up m," the distant "harvest." They will dare look to the point, to which your beloved

Secretary has just been directing our attention.— They will dare look to the WEST. There, Sir, a

ling apprehension, that it is a feeble church.

Let us now look, Sir, at the community, with which one of these little churches—the special objects of your regard-ia connected. The first effect of their exertions, to build a temple for God on the "foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," will be the agitation of public sentiment. A general attention will be awakenened. Public feeling will be excited. A thousand inquiries will be raised. Fervid discussion will prevail on every side.— Objections, bearing on multiplied points and pre-sented in various forms, will be started, weighed, answered. Religion will become the theme of general interest and conversation. Hoary prejuhand and dragged, roughly, into open view than lie neglected and forgotten. True, with the strong tide of awakened sentiment, a large amount of wrong feeling may be mingled. Here ill nature may appear; and there sinful prejudice may be confirmed. One may sit down in sullen silence, hardened in his sins, and another may rise up, fired with a in his sins, and another may rise up, fired with a more determined opposition to the cause of God.—
Such results, however justly to be deplored, are yet to be expected. They are results, for which Christian truth and Christian effort, however the occasion of them, cannot be responsible. And it is lar better to hazard and meet these results, the temperature of the properties of the control of t than to leave public sentiment, corrupted and corrupting, under the influence of admitted error.—
Who, that looks upon the stagnant lake and perceives the noxious efflusia, which rises from its green sarface, would not say, Let the tempest anotier. But let it rage. While it agitates, it will also purify these waters of death! While old prejudices, and current opinions, and received usages are thrown into the balance and weighed, conciction of the truth will flash on many minds, which had long been enveloped in the property of the content of the truth will flash on many minds, which had long been enveloped in the content of the truth will flash on many minds. which had long been enveloped in darkness; and

pious feeling be produced in many hearts, when had long been "dead in sin." It deserves, moreover, to be remembered, that the circumstances, in which the churches, enjoying your assistance, are placed, are adapted to urge them on to vigorous and untiring efforts, to exend the influence of saving truth. Their own necessities will constrain them to look with anx-ious eye upon the right hand and on the left for codial, faithful co-adjutors. To remain stationary must be to die. Onward they must go, or perish. "In the morning," then, they will shot withhold their hand." How can they help janting with intense aspirations and toiling with ever wakeful diligence for the conversion of dy-ing men around them? And yet, who will receive ing men around them? And yet, who will receive more frequent or touching admonitions of their dependance upon God for the benefits, in which their prosperity must consist. Will they not be forward to lean upon the Saviour's arm—to confide in the Savior's heart? Will they not at every step, keep the suppliant eye lifted up to the mery-seat, humbly expecting succor from the Meliatorial throne: And what results may not be expected from their activity, animated with a deep and lively sense of their dependence upon munity, who alone are disposed to use it. It imeep and lively sense of their dependence upon

Heaven!
How well adapted the circumstances, in which
they are placed, to make them devoted, vigorous,
enterprizing Christians! What a tendency in the
difficulties they must encounter, to produce strength, decision, weight of character! W not they be prepared "to endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ?" The eagle lays her ung upon the cragged rock, and lets them feel And what can better fit them to act the part of heroes in the day, when the Messiah calls forth his orces, than the rugged discipline, to which He subjects the objects of your care and patronage? Wait a little, Sir; and they will stand by your side -your best helpers in the great enterprize, in which you are engaged.

field wide in extent and rich in promise demands a thousand laborers. And to this field, I venture to assert, what a hundred years hence we shall all give and them, who receive. While it strengthens deeply feel, that scores, hundreds, thousands in our churches, who are now rejoicing in their privileges nant with healthful tendencies; and must, under the government of God, be crowned with precious results. Go on, Sir. Cling to your sacred purpose. Angry breath and idle clamor need not intimidate. not retard. Is not Jehovah with you?-What more can you ask, as a pledge of glorious success?

From the Essex Gazette. RELIGIOUS LAWS-NO. VI.

In further illustration of the liability of the re ligious laws of this State to gross and sorry perversions, let me just mention in this connexion, the demoralizing tendency of this system as it some times appears in the broils and animosities of a parish meeting. I regret having occasion to touch upon a topic so unpleasant. But it comes in my way, and the truth must be told.

At such seasons all sorts of characters are

brought together, to consult about the welfare of Christ's kingdom in the place. Even the enemies of all righteousness, profane persons, infidels, and their fathers, such a change has been wrought "in the times," that their exertions are found unequal to their exigencies. What shall they do? Alas, they never thought of putting forth more decisive

RELIGIOUS.

do meeting severer sell denials; of meeting severer sell solls; own on the sell sells; own of the sell-shave of the sell-shave severe sells solls; own on the sell sells; which sells shall they do? They are ready, therefore, to sell-shall sell sells; which sells shall they do? They are ready, therefore, to sell-shall sell sells; which sells shall they do? They are ready, therefore, to sell-shall sells; which sells shall sell sells; which sells shall the sells; which sells shall the sells; which sells shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sells; which sells shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sell shall the sell shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sell shall the sell shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sell shall the sell shall the sell sells; which sells shall the sell shall the sells; which sells shall the sell shall the sell shall the sell shall the sell shal State is before you, with all its parish ministers and all its parish property. Such is the abuse of lan-guage, added to the real oppression, which some of the churches and parishes in this Commonwealth ing result, both to the cause of religion and the morals of the people. Infidels are sure to be first on the floor, and loudest in submitting their views are this moment compelled to experience in consequence of our legal provisions for the support of the gospel. Such are the practical results of that very to the meeting. Great swelling words are spoken by the most unprincipled and worthless characters. jospel. Such are the practical results of our results which contemplates the security of our religious rights, together with the promotion of pictures and morality.

C. Even Christians lose their temper, or at least their patience. The Sabbath-breaker and the man of strong drink now feel themselves at home, for once, in the house of God. The latter, being full of his favorite spirit, has no hesistation in hazarding an attempt to rise and speak for himself in defence of ty, religion, and morality. CATHOLIC SCHEMES EXPOSED!! We ask the attention of our readers to the following communication. The facts which it discloses are well authenticated. It is not our wish or intention needlessly to alarm the fears of the public. But if the children of Protestants are thus decoyed, under false pretenses, the facts should be disclosed, and the note of warning sounded from one end of the land to the other.—Ch. Soldier abr. his religious rights and privileges. In short the meeting assumes a most disorderly character, and no place is found either for piety, religion, or mor-ality. These grand and sacred interests, which the law undertakes to secure, are shamefully tramp-

led under foot, and actually banished the house of God. Hand ignota loquor! "I say not things unknown to fame." In some of these meetings, Many facts have lately transpired, which have, n some degree, opened the eyes of the community the nost unfriendly things are said, the bitterest personal animosities are consequently awakened, and the most unhappy collision of pretended reli-gious interests ensues. All serious thoughts are banished from the place, and the solemn house of

to see the real design, which is covered, in many instances, by the mask of charity, in the establishment of so many Roman Catholic Seminaries in God becomes the very synagogue of Satan. Eve-ty kindly feeling is annihilated, and all just and

with the "Ursuline Community at Mount Bene-dict," in Charlestown, has been represented as an institution where children might obtain a thorough education, without being influenced as to religious qual rights are disregarded; nay, every principle of common decency is outraged, and a prostration of morals is effected, which more than equals what from a neighboring town, was sent to that institu-tion by her parents, who supposed that no unfavorais usually witnessed of this sort during all the heat, and intrigue, and shuffling of the maddest political ble influence would be exerted on her mind in rela-But of all the perversions of the religious laws of this State, the grossest and most oppressive re-mains to be mentioned. I reier to the late practi-cal bearing of these laws in respect to their sad ef-14 or 15 years of age. On entering the second of the conform to sundry little particulars, which were very revolting to her feelings, such as cutting off her hair, &c.; and to submit to a course of discipline which was particularly unpleasant, etope. She chiefed the scillout of aronays. Soon after her arrival, her Bible and hymn book were after her arrival, her Bible and hymn book were the second her trunk, without her consent, and the from her trunk, without her consent, and the second down under a sense of their deplorable situation. O here was an affecting, heart-rending scene. fects on the permanent situation of parish ministers and the right disposition of parish property. In other words; I refer to the bad construction, which the results of the control of the commonwealth at least, the great etope. 'Sne chiefea the softoot of nomany.' Soon after her arrival, her Bible and hymn book were taken from her trunk, without her consent, and she was told they would be of no use to her.— She was required, also, very frequently during the day, to bow down to the picture of the Virgin, and to repeat sundry unintelligible prayers. And she was likewise required to confess to the Superior. These, with many other things required, her conscience would not permit her to do. Such discovery has recently been nade, whether real or visionary I will not decide, that it is lawful for a man to continue his actual two residence in one part of the State and still be a parish voter in any other part of it. Thus a nan for instance who lives in the county of Barnstble may polloff to the west and become a legal parsh voter in Berkshire county. On the same principle the Roman Catholics of Boston may put thenselves in a situation to turn out and give their atendance and votes at her conscience would not permit her to do. Such, it is supposed, are the common customs and requirements to which children of Protestant parents are obliged daily to submit, and which induced this young lady to attempt her escape, which she efa parish meeting in Northanpton. The practical tendency of this new doctrire in respect of its ulti-

fected on the next Saturday, at the risk of life and limb, not being able to continue in the school quite Now when facts, such as these, come to light, what can we say of this institution, but that, with all its lofty pretensions to liberality, and loud de-claimings against biassing the young mind in a religious way, it is one of those thousand snares set in this country, to entrap the rising generation. Let Protestants then beware; for, by sending

their children to them, they may do a deed, over which coming generations will have cause to weep tears of blood!

mate bearing on the state and condition of settled

ministers and parish funds is sweeping and inaus-picious to the last degree. It gives every thing per-

manent and settled in the sate of religious society to the winds. It puts the whole control of all par-ish atlairs in the State, directly into the hands of

the avowed enemies of all divine institutions. In accordance with this doctrine, any given number

of men may agree to remove their relation from one parish to another, till they shall have carried

munity, who alone are disposed to use it. It im-

y influence in all the important concerns and inter-

ests of religious society. It gives them a control over the religious affairs of the State which is vast-

ly more extensive than that which they are allow-

ed to possess in relation to its civil concerns. For while their political influence as voters, for any

given length of time, is entirely confined to the place

ert their religious influence as voters, during that

period, in at least as many different places as the

tween the extent of their religious suffrage and

that of their civil franchise there is indeed a wide disparity.—And now mark the result. Under the favorable auspices of the above legal construction,

which is doubtless a gross perversion of the true intent and meaning of the law, the most restless

and disorganizing part of the community; the most unprincipled and immoral, the most unfriendly to every thing settled and permanent in the state of religious society, are now actually on their march through the State, and their movements and influence and destructive to the description.

ence are as withering and destructive to the dear-

est interests of piety, religion and morality, as were the locusts of Egypt on the choicest produc-

tions of the earth. They are moving onward from

parish to parish, to settle or unsettle their minis

their priests. The London Baptist Magazine gives an account of a Mr. Synge, who was fired at by four assassins, and from whom five balls extracted after the attack. The Bible that had been the means of saving his soul was the means also of saving his life under the divine prostopped by two Bibles which he had with him the one in his breast pocket prevented a ball from going through his breast—it having perforated the Bible and lodged in the flesh near the heart-the other ball which would have taken a mortal effect, was stopped by the Bible in his lower pocket.— He is represented as one of the best men in the world. He expends about £4000 a year in clothing, feeding and instructing the poor in a very te-mote part of the county of Clare. He was in the habit of depriving himself of every earthly enjoy-ment, in order that he might give to the wretched

ad ignorant. His servant, a lad who had been educated in one of the Society's schools, and was his companion at this time, was mortally wounded, and re-joiced that it was himself who must die, instead of

his master, who would do so much good. RELIGION AT SEA.

RELIGION AT SEA.

At the anniversary of the Am. Seaman's Friend Society, Dr. Reese read the following from the log-book of Capt. Brewer, of the brig Louisa.

"We left New York in the brig Louisa, for Amsterdam, May 27th, 1820. Believing it to be my duty to God and man,to warn sinners of their danger, and finding I was responsible to God in a great measure for the souls of my crew—being perfectly convinced myself, of the danger of sin, I resolved by the help of God, to discharge my duty faithfully. I therefore determined to have Divine worship on board my vessel on Sundays, and prayer every evening. Two of the sailors were professors of religion, and I do believe sincere Christians. We commenced our meetings on Sunday the 30th; we read a sermon calculated for the purpose, and myself and the two men joined in prayer. Our meeting was very interesting; all hands attended.—On Monday we commenced our evening meetings. Our chief mate at first was much opposed to it; be supposing once a ters for them as the case may require, and to con-trol their religious funds. They come up from the east, and their flight is towards the west; and unless they should meet with some adequate and sca-sonable check, either from the arm of civil authority or the power of divine grace, they will doubtless go up through the whole Commonwealth in all the length and breadth of it.

Let me not be told that the different parishes have a ready and sufficient resource of self preservation, in the power which they or their clerks possess, to prevent these men from getting in among them, for this point is not so clear. I have long be fore shown, that this general system is vague and indefinite in its whole form and texture, and that onsequently every question touching the rights and powers of parishes is a question of difficult solution. If parishes do possess this power of self preservation from foreign invasion, many of them do not know it, and consequently it affords them no

REVIVALS.

From the Hudson (Ohio) Observer. THREE DAY'S MEETING IN STRONGSVILLE

Dear Brother,-God has at length, in great

Dear Brother,—God has at length, in great mercy, visited poor backslidden Stronsgville.

I preached Sabbath before last, as preparatory to this meeting from these words—" Behold the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him."—This produced a little excitement. But the great This produced a little excitement. But the great instrument in this good work, thus far, has been the Three-days meeting. This commenced on Friday last, immediately after the meeting of the Cleaveland Presbytery in Brunswick, where we had a precious season. Several of the ministers and lay brethren came here from that meeting prepared for the work. We had a meeting on Thursday evening, at which strong confidence was expressed, particularly by one of the brethren in the Ministry, that God was about to do a great work in Strongsville. On Saturday morning beur midst.

It is well known, that the school in connection with the "Ursuline Community at Mount Benefict," in Charlestown, has been represented as an institution where children might obtain a thorough selucation, without being influenced as to religious rejucibles. A young lady of respectable connections principles. A young lady of respectable connections from a neighboring town, was sent to that institumility for their unfaithfulness, most of the mem-bers arose and individually acknowledged their sins be unfluence would be exerted on her mind in rela-tion to matters of religion. The young lady was hopefully pious, as I understand, and was about 14 or 15 years of age. On entering the school, she was obliged to conform to sundry little particulars, meltings of heart. The house was now full and

feast, was full of solemn interest. After two discourses, and the Church had celebrated the Lord's Supper with numbers from other churches, and some from four different denominations, & a solemn address, those who saw their awful situation as sinners, and felt a desire for the prayers of Christians, were requested to take the anxious seats, when about twenty-five came forward in the presence of a large assembly, and, with the professed disciples of the Lord Jesus, fell in the dust before a holy God, while two prayers were offered in their behalf. It was a moment of awful solemni-ty;—condemned sinners trembling over the yawning gulf of perdition, and a Church prostrated before God, praying for their deliverance. O, how did those feel, who sat back and looked on! Angels

witnessed the scene with deep concern.

The shades of the evening drew on, and heavy laden sinners and praying brethren began to collect in the house of God, and continued coming in till they almost filled it up, the former in the meeting room above, and the latter in the school room POPERY IN IRELAND—REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

The efforts of the Baptist Irish Society to instruct the youth and peasantry in Ireland in the Scriptures, have roused the deadly hostility of the papists, and several murders have been committed by them, and probably through the instigation of their priests. The London Baptist Magazine their priests. The London Baptist Magazine in groom above, and the latter in the school room below. After repeatedly requesting those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did not feel anxious for their souls, and those who did pray for sinners, (except the few who had recently begun to pray,) to go below, where the papiers were assembled, and numbers of both classes had left the room, about 60 remained. O, what a sight! and this is but the fourth day of their priests. the revival. Sixty souls assembled to receive in struction on the most momentous question that can be proposed, "What must I do to be saved?" many of them deeply affected with a sense of sin and coming wrath.

Some solemn remarks having been made, those indulging hopes were requested to come forward and take the seat designated; when five, as the first part of this blessed work, came and took the seat, one of the same class being absent. After singing a hymn of praise, those hopeful trophies of overeign grace were requested to remove, and those who left resolved to give up their hearts to God at this time, were invited to take the seat; and nearly thirty presented themselves and knelt with those who could pray, while the throne of mercy was supplicated for these dying sinners.

The assembly, with some appropriate remarks and a hymn, were then dismissed.

Who can doubt the importance of such meetings, when they are told, that about a week agoraligion in this place was at the lowest ebb. and

religion in this place was at the lowest ebb, and not a single awakened sinner was known here till the commencement of the three days meeting? God has indeed stamped these meetings with the seal of Heaven. Let them be conducted wisely, and the Lord will bless them. A mighty work it is believed, is about to be carried on in this region. Two of the hopeful converts live in Brunswick .--Several others who came from that place to at-tend our meeting, and most of them thoughtless and careless, have returned, bowed down under a sense of their miserable state; so that a revival may be considered as actually begun in that place.

There are also indications of a work of grace in Medina. Yours, &c. S. Woodbuff.

Elbridge, N. Y.—Letter from Elder C. M. Fuller to the editor of the Vermont Telegraph, dated Elbridge, Onandago co. (N. Y.) May 10, 1831.

"Through the medium of your useful paper I wish to present to my friends in Vermont a short account of the triumples of the all-conquering King of Zion in the western region.

region. . . There was but little interest felt here until our three days' meeting in February, when many that came from adjacent towas unconcerned, returned sensible of their less condition, and have since found peace in the Redeemer's

and we believe the Lori heard them and is son answers of mercy.

"Many of the gay youth have been brought cheerfully to sit at the feet of Jesus and learn his word. Those who used to profane God's holy name, and ridicule the Bible as an idle tale, and the followers of Jesus as deluded finantics, "behold they pray."

"Since the recent work began, which is little over two months, I have baptized into this church fifty four. Fourteen others are received as candidates for baptism, and probably more will come forward at our next covenant meeting. Nearly as many have joined the Presbyterian church in this village.

church in this village.

The Lord is pouring out his Spirit all around us. In Auburn upwards of 1:0 have been haptized, and 2 or 300 have been added to the Presbyterian churches. In Rochester over 100 have been added to the Baptist church,

DANGOR, MAINE.

About the middle of Murch a considerable number were uttering the prophet, "Oh Love for the suppointed, and six or eight were found naxious to converse, on the sulpert of personal religion. Early in April, Rev. Dr. Smith was removed to a better world, and it was thought advantage that the foureral services should be the commencement of a three for four days meeting. Some meetings and we think the work we had a three days meeting, and the first owner time the prophet, "Oh Lovi revive the work." A meeting for inquiry was appointed, and six or eight were found naxious to converse, on the sulpert of personal religion. Early in April, Rev. Dr. Smith was removed to a better world, and it was thought advantage that the foureral services should be the commencement of a three or four days meeting. Seven electryment were present. The meetings commenced on Threshy and were expected to the question was put to the whole congrugation to the question was put to the whole congrugation on the surface of the continued till the second on the surface of the continued till the second of the continued till the continued till the continued till the continued till the second of the continued till the continued till the second of the continued till the continued t meetings commenced on Tursday and were expected to close on Thursday evening. But when that thus marive it the question was put to the whole congregation, shall the meetings be continued till the Sabhata I house, listly the assembly ruse in a mass—and the meetings were continued till the Sabhata I house, listly the assembly ruse in a mass—and the meetings were continued through the week. The Hold Spirit was present, speaking to the hearts and consciences of cainta and sinners.

The number of anxious impriers has been increasing up to the present time—and I may safely say that there are more than one kundred who are either relocating in hope, or asking the great questions what shall I do to be raved."

Morning prayer meetings have been held since the first of April, and have evidently been attended with a blossing. The work has thus for been remarkably still—nothing like mere animal excitement has been witnessed. The great truths of the Gospel have been held up to view—and the chims of God have been urged home upon the conscien-

ECOTHEAY, ME.

The revival commenced here about the first of September. The work went on well and rapid, and came to a height soon after my Installation, October 6th. Here it stood, and we were looking on,—I trust not idly, but with deep interest and prayer—to see the amazing exhibition of the Divine Sovereignty, in converting sinners, and raving them from the horrors of the second death. The work was precious and God gave me health and strength to sustain my abundant labors. Meetings on the Sabbath and dength the week, wore the aspect of revivals. For a time the

blood. Four sisters in one family obtained hope within a week. Six of the same family have been baptized on profession of their faith. During our meeting, seasons for prayer were appointed at 6 o'clock, in the morning at which, though held before day light, it being in February were present from distances of five and six miles.—Our visiting brethren preached and prayed as for eternity, and we believe the Lord heard them and is still granting answers of mercy.

"Many of the gay youth have been brought cheerfully to sit at the feet of Jesus and learn his word. Those who used to profane God's holy name, and ridicule the Bible sa midle tale, and the followers of Jesus as deluded finantics, "behold they pray."

"Since the recent work began, which is little over two months, I have baptized into this clurch fifty four. Fourteen others are received as candibates for baptism, and probably more will come forward at our next coverant. earn under convection of sin, and, may be neared one after another, in a religious meeting, to axow their determination to forsake all for Christ. Oh, these are times, when lauguage is weak and thought is poor, and man feels his nothingness, and Jesus seems all glorious.—ib.

Three Pays' Meeting at Brunswick, Me.—A very plea-

pressure, of whom here 6 had already in the indement of charity were ted salvation.

Milly ord, C. — A friend in Communications was a Tim Lord is doing great wombers in Millard. They murbered 60, hope for runers of grace, too days since; and I must have been place once for Iru days for the RI they had been morning induced that the work increases. All they have the hope place once for Iru days' marring there, and I fully womand with your sentenced, that "God appears to have a peculiar regard for hor days' macrings."—Evangelist.

Berlin, (Worthington Society) Cl.—A correspondent from this place, under date of May 20, states that an interesting work of grace has consummed there within a faw weeks—that a number have expressed large in Christ—that meaning.

sure that so the Graph seem witnessed. The the claims of God have been held up to view—had be claims of God have been held up to view—had be claims of God have been held up to view—had be claims of God have been held up to view—had been held up to view—had been importance of cannots believed, continued prayer, continued prayers, and the importance of cannots believed, continued prayers, and been the Congregational Society in this place, commended the end of the New York Exangelist, says. I noticed in my last paper, an account of the Three Days Meeting and the congregational Society in this place, commended the end of the New York Exangelist, says. I noticed in my last paper, an account of the Three Days Meeting and the congregational Society in this place, commended at meeting for two or three days. Our anxions that all the chose of the weekly lecture, early in November and was the chose of the weekly lecture, rary in November and Wardsham and gradually increased, to the present time. In the method of third hope, from that time, the monaber of impaires has remainful and produced the properties and the method of March, and February, from ten to fifteen—in the middle of March, more than twenty—at the end of March, about thirty me neterining hope of having passed from death unto life. The three days meeting held here about the middle of Agrid, was a negation of the seats appropriated for the move than the middle of Agrid, was a negation of the Buring this meeting, but the middle of Agrid, was a negation of the Buring this meeting, but the middle of Agrid, was a negation of the Buring the meeting for the action to us, in a good degree, we we trust in the spirit of their meeting between the seats and ports on the Methods and Hagelts Societies in this town."

Extract from a Letter, detail Eliad, May 18, 1831.

Dear Sir.—This region is visited with a refreshing from on long the Daver, S. Revisik, Great Falls and Ports with a shower of Divine grace.—Hundreds an order to the seats and the seat of the properties of the s

East Kulland.—There has lately been an adaption to the church of 14,—" the fruits of the little awakening that followed the meeting of the convention."—ib Austinburgh, Ohio.—A four days' meeting has been About 60 conversions are said to be

held. About 69 conversions are said to be the result of this meeting.

Evangelist.
Warren, O.—A three days' meeting has recently been held in Warren. We learn that 8 are rejoicing in hope, and many others are anxious for their souls.

*Nelson, Ohio.—A correspondent says:—I have just remember to the contraction of the contraction o

them from the horrors of the second death. The work was precious and God gave me health and strength to sustain my abundant labors. Meetings on the Sabbath and during the week, wore the aspect of revivals. For a time the inquiry meeting was much crowded, so much so, that we repaired to the floor of the meeting house;—here all was still,—save the sols which broke from a heart of anguish. Amid the revolutions of the past season, the Society has gained strength and are very mach united. During the revival over 40 are leoped to be the subjects of remeating grace. About 35 have been added to the church.

1 Ch. Mirror.

Nelson, Ohio.—A correspondent says:—I have just returned from a four days' meeting in Nelson, where the operations of the Poly Spirit were visible. The meeting common nearced on Friedry. An anxious meeting was held on Saturday—when about 25 presented themselves. A deep solution is provided the whole assembly on the Sabbath, Christians seemed carnest in prayer. At the anxious meeting between 40 and 50 were present. Two or three are staid to be rejoicing this maring.

Raleigh, N. C.—A gentleman in Raleigh, under date of May 23d, writes—"You have beard, I suppose, that

there is a slight movement of the waters in our congrega-tion [the Rev. Dr. McPheeter's.] The church here has never witnessed a more interesting season than the present. Some 15 or 20 of the first young people (principally men) profess to "have passed from death unto life"—and are now rejoicing in the song of redecuting love. O, Sir, is not rejoicing in the song of redeeming love. O, Sir, is not this a glorious age ?"—So. Rel. Tel.

Halifax, N. C.—A correspondent informs us that about the first of this month, there were fifteen auxious inquirers in the vicinity of Brinkleveille Academy. "One—he says—is rejoicing in hope. There is much seriousness and so-lemnity among the people of our neighborhood."—ib. Virginia .- The editor of the Southern Religious Tele-

graph says:

The work of the Lord is extending in our State. In the county of Hanever, on ground consecrated by the labors of Samuel Davies, and by the sacred recollections associated with it, as the first, or one of the first Presbyterian Churches planted in Virginia, there have been recent

an Churches planted in Virginia, there have been recent tokens of the special presence of God to bless his people. Five or six have been added to the Church, and others, as it is believed (we will not attempt to give the number) have turned their hearts into the Lord. The work in this congregation, has been increasing for several weeks.

In another county, not far from Richmond, a gentleman who has charge of an interesting School, writes to us, under date of May 25th, as follows:— * * We have some evidence that the Spirit of God is here moving upon the hearts of simers. On Monday, and again vesterday, we had preaching—and great excitement was manifest—and 20 or more came forward as anxious inquirers. * * In a county in the interior of our State, from which we have recently heard, a revival has commenced—Several hopeful conversions have thready been witnessed.

Lynchlurgh, Va.—The Rev. J. D. Mitchell, in a let-

Are professing Christians generally as spiritually minded s the Dable requires? Setting their affections on things above, and not on things on the earth? Are they already sufficiently interested in the daties of devotion? And do they, like the Psalmist always delight in prayer and medifation on divine truth more than in their necessary food? Are they always at peace among themselves! and is their conduct towards each other uniformly such, that we may know them to be the disciples of Christ by their mutual Are they always active and zealous in their endeavors to promote the spiritual and temporal good of their fellow men, laboring to the extent of their ability, to supply the wants of the needy, and to impart religious truth to the ignorant and victors!-If there he a general deficiency in these respects (and who will say there is not?) then a revival of religion is needed among professing Christians to awaken them to a sense of their duty and excite them to

Are there not many, who, owing to their indolence, or indecision, or unwillingness to make the requisite sacrifices, are always doubting on the subject of religion and never able to satisfy themselves respecting the true way of sal-vation; and are wasting the hours of this life, which were iven them to prepare for another, without ever taking the first steps towards a preparation? If this be the case, then a revival of religion is needed, to arouse these men from heir indolence and indecision and earthly attachments; and compel them to seek religious truth with an carnestness nd sincerity that will secure its possession.

Among those who may be regarded as estimable men, onest and useful citizens, so far as this world is concerned: are there not some who have very little, if any, sense of religious obligation, who live far from God, and regard not His truth, and love not the duties of self-examination and prayer? If this be so, then a revival of religion is eded, that such men may be awakened to a sense of their responsibleness to God, and made to feel that they have uls, and be raised above the earth, to which all their affections are now comfined.

And do we not see the scoffer at sacred things, the depiser of all religion, the blasphemer, the licentious, the

bondage of Satan, and instead of being the unhappy rruptors, and burdens of the community, which is card by their presence, to make them happy in themselves, be-

sings to their friends, and the ornament of society. Such is the object and such are the effects of the reviv of religion, for which Christians have long been pravit, and with which the churches in many places are now hapily blessed. Is not the object a good one? and are r e effects good? If any one has serious doubts on the subject, let him visit some of the churches interested gennine revival, and not stand aloof and scoff at that which he is willingly ignorant.

The state of the s

little more than \$19,000; and its expenditures somewhat more than \$22,000. The Board are under engagements for the next year to the amount of more than \$32,000. A resolution has been adopted by the Board to supply, with resolution has neen adopted by the Board to supply, while if the years, every destinct congregation in the Valley of the Mississippi which shall solicit their aid. And it is slightful to record that three gendemen of the Board have designed the sma of \$1,000 each, annually, for that period! On the subject of Foreign Missions we are pleased to

and the foliawing intelligence:—

A committee of three was elected to attend the next annual meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to confer with that body respecting measures for more fully enlisting the energies and resources of the Presuperior church in the cause of foreign missions. This committee consists of the Rev. Drs. M'Auley, M'Dowell and Richards; and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. John Breckmidge, and the Rev. E. P. Swift, alternates. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Am-ract Society, the following facts were communicated:—

Tract Society, the following facts were communicated:—
More than 6,009,000 pages of tracts were distributed last year. The monthly distribution in the city of Philadelphia is sustained, and is doing good. As results of it more than 1,000 scholars have been gathered into Sunday Schools; many destitute families supplied with the Holy Scriptures, and many wanderers gathered into the temple of God;—1,800,000 pages have been distributed in this monthly distribution. Forty-six German Tracts have been published.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. First Book in Astronomy, adapted to the use of Com-

mon Schools. Illustrated with seel plate engravings. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M., author of the Historical Reader, &c. &c. Beston, Lincoln & Edmands, &c. 1831.-We are happy to see an elementary work on this study, which contains enough for its object, without a superabundance; and done up in so neat a style throughout. In about 100 octavo pages, in lependent of the Plates and a Dictionary of Astronomical Terms; 57 "Lessons" are given on the most prominent parts of this sublime and useful science. For very young beginners, it sometimes anticipates the knowledge and understanding of the pupils. For instance, brunkard, the defrauder, the degraded slave of low and first lesson given, we find this sentence : "A planet is said to on the first page, among the definitions which constitute the loathsome vice? A revival of religion is needed, to deliver ese poor creatures from the thraldom of vice and the signs of the celiptic." But the learner has not been told

about the ecliptic or its signs, and it may be doubted whether Lis teacher can make him understand that matter so early. The same remarks will apply in other instances * Indeed the book is constructed rather in the scientific manner, than in that which is suited to elementary instruction. Yet it comprises much useful instruction in a small compass; and by the aid of globes and a good teacher, it will be highly useful. The author has avoided the "long paragraphs, long articles, and long succession of pages filled preci-ely in the same manner," which he represents as " presenting an aspect as dull and monotonous as a sand desert without variation or limits."

The last Unitarian Advocate, in a notice of Mr. Grayle recent Letter to Gov. Lincoln, observes: "Of the fifteen permanent officers having any connexion with the under tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children, for two reasons: they always in the tractive to children for two reasons.

A for mass of sentences were indeed among in a few makes were accorded for the index in crivial of relaptive, we expected the fail that an array of the final that we will appear in "We beget that there, to distribute the fail to the relaptive art in a few makes with report in "We beget that there, to distribute the fail to one distribute the fail

the visible shurch of Christ during the last year. Xuar 200 Temperance societies have been formed, including about 10,000 ruembers. About 250 Bible chases have been formed by the missionaries of this Board; 500 Scholbarth Schools established, including more than 18,000 scholbarth Schools established, including the schools established to the s spirit of virtue and nordally and religion, which shall preserve them in peace and happiness where they now are, or follow them with a salutary moral influence to the widerness to which they may remove;—his name will be handed down to posterity as one of the just men of his rge,—one of the high-minded benefactors and philanthropists of the world.

[Wythman.]

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual serieon before this Association of Congrega-mia Monstris was preached on Tuesday afternoon, May, by the hear Lyman Beecher, D. D. from Rom. is, 16— se then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that run-th, but of Gout that showeth mercy." The test, said the order, cashiy mealest hie Sourcept of God.—a principle which has been greatly meanaber food, and occasioned we havery and useless disposition, and careering which Doctor, county teaches the Sovereignty of God,—a principle which has been greatly meanderstood, and occasioned much angry and useless disputation, and covering which, counsel has been much dedented by words without knowledge. From such meapprehension, a dark cloud has been spread over a doctrine which slines with lengthness on the scored page. Thus have skeptice m and alkeism and sloth been encouraged. But the doctrine is not obscure, not unreasonable, not inequirable. Were there no grounds on which to furnish an exposition, how withering would be the fact to every hope of sinners such as we are! But the sun of the gospel affords hight in the case, and we are furnished with expositions, enabling us to explain and vindicate. The first subject of consideration was.—The objects on which first subject of consideration was.—The objects on which divine sourceignty are [exertised. These are sinners, relois in open hostility against God. In the exercise of his sovereignty, he teaches us that he is able and willing to save. His gospel is published to a ruined world; more are invited to repent and believe; but all the motives which should induce submission, are resisted and rejected. In this our lost state, were there no room for the operation of sovereignty in the pardon of any, all would be destroyed. But the gospel reveals a scheme of pure grace, by which, without contravening public justice, sinners may be forgiven, in all the cases in which the safety and great ends of moral government will not be injured. Divine sovereignty is exercised in a discrimination between these offenders. Some are freely pardoned, whilst others are left to their own incorrigible perverseness. In consequence of the atonement of Jesus Christ, God can freely pardon whemseever he will, without reference to law. Mercy approaches the heart of some in a sovereign way, taking one and leaving another. But it is always done so as to give tone and edicacy to moral government. y, taking one and leaving another. But it is always ne so as to give tone and efficacy to moral government lightening the universe, and causing the glory and rectiude of Gods government to blaze to eternity, in the view of all intelligent beings. It is shown in a way, which man wer of the pospel in subduing men to God, ficacy of all philosophy to produce a resultso di having sinned, and forfeited divine favour, glorious. All having sinned, and forieited divine favour, God may save the greatest sinner and punish the least, if the great ends of moral government are thereby best effect.

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orld. Th and without

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The Society le

Imprisonment the subject in his ing that a system fraud and mission Legislature will law as several last year. The sons imprisoned year ending Jan. 1, 1 State Prison at spect this prises is in ment which has been years, (the females be partment where no of exparation at night con as the Society believ world.

> The South Middle meeting at Rev. Mr. Tuesday, Wednesday The whole mader of m pose this Confer the last Confere 10 o'cl ch Fitch and Hullard.
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may be doubted whe erstand that matter so pply in other instances. in the scientific maniction in a small coma good teacher, it will avoided the "long par ession of pages filled which he represents as monotonous as a sand

or Children and Youth. ales. With sixty en-, Richardson, Lord & works are highly atthey abound in illusnot childish, though ntations are very untoo often see in books to introduce children: of pupils of from nine wed by a second vol-

d for Common Schools. veral popular school & Holbrook, 1831 .-ch the elements of they have properly ssier. It aims only useful facts belonging ruse phenomena and re perfectly formed. adapted in schools seful so far as they globe and other tangi

entleman of refined AMERICAN PROSE. he latter volume, to have rarely seen so is Preface, " it is e " vision and the the true power poetry will find much to set id will be pleased feelings of devoent excellence to of the kind that

NITIES.

Scoretary of the Missions, having Charleston, S. C. pectful commemthe occasion by he substance of f living for pos-ur example and And in addies named in the works and by that are yet to timents of some nd Edwards, and xerted and will tant ages, ta

one of those lived not for He seemed y time when to fill the sta-in which he ing both the dar felicity to operation the

n and forecal scholar, idvancement of ed world. The eminently drawn the cause of the and it was, per-for them, that was shortened. ntributed to raise to the oppressed; tertions for their to the Indians, on, which shall where they now ral influence to ove :- his name of the just men enefactors and

ATION.

ion of Congrega-y afternoon, May on Rom. is. 16— e of him that run-the test, said the of God.—a princi-l, and occasioned orecraing which, is without knowli-isk cloud has been brightness on the attein and sloth t obscure, not re no grounds thering would we are! But case, and we are explain and vinn was.—The obprecised. These of God. In the
s that he is able
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iscrimination bepardoned, whilst
perverseness. , and we are

pardoned, whilst perverseness. Is Christ, God can near reference to me in a sovereign But it is always oral government, e glory and recti-rate, in the view way, which man-less men to God. men to God, divine favour, sh the least, if eby best effect.

ed. His rule of administration in the bestowment of mercy, is not on account of any faith, or good works foreseen; there being no holiness in the unregenerate heart. Sinners are chosen that they may be hely, not because they are so. It is grace shown to an enemy. The Holy Spirit finds the heart bolted against every holy motive, till suite channel of mercy is not the degree of comparative deprayity, but the adaptation of the individuals to answer the great purposes of infinite wisdom and grace. Paul, who was made a monument of divine mercy, appeared to be agreeder sinner than the young man in the gospel, who, when required to sell all his possessions, went a ways of sweet in the fact that the young man in the gospel, who, when required to sell all his possessions, went a ways of the fact of the fact

latter perhaps lost.

None are saved on account of foreseen merit, or sincerity, or their good deeds; for sinners in unregeneracy have no good deeds, no godly sincerity, no merit. Nor are sinners saved because they do not deserve to be cast off. They continue to resist all the means which are used with them, and instead of growing better, grow worse. And never do they more deserve divine wrath, than in the moments immediately preceding their unconditional submission to God. Nor does God make any conditions of salvation with men in impenitency. Sinners have nothing to present to God as the price of pardien. Forgiveness is wholly unmerited, and absolutely gratuitous and free. No compromise is made with the guilty. How absurd would it be to propose to the intemperate, that if the vice of drunkenness were partly forsaken, they should be forgiven; or to the dishonest man, that if he would abridge his unjust dealing, so as to be dishonest but a little, he should find merey. God admits no such modifications of sin. But though in the bestowment of pardon, the blessing is perfectly gratuitions and undeserved, yet the character and condition of sinners are so far taken into view as to respect their adaptedness to the purposes to be answered in their forgiveness. Thus we see that Paul was taken, though "a blasphemer, a persecutor, and injurious."

Some of the great objects to be accomplished by Infi-

their forgiveness. Thus we see that Paul was taken, though "a blasphemer, a persecutor, and injurious."

Some of the great objects to be accomplished by Infinite Wisdom, are—to awaken men to the worth of their souls, and their desert of eternal death, and to deter from sin and quicken to holiness, and to give efficacy to gospel truth. Another object in the exercise of sovereign merey, is, to encourage effort for the conversion of the world. The purposes of God do not supersede reason, ner common sense. In the course of our observation, we see many instances of the adaptation of means to a desirable end. God's plan is not constructed unwisely, and without reason. Truth is adapted to the mind and the constitution of man. There is in the gospel, a purity. the constitution of man. There is in the gospel, a purity, a directness.—calculated to bear upon the conscience, and pour light into the understanding.

The Doctor proceeded to name some of the channels in

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Sixth Annual Report, continued.

Massachuserts.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A law was passed at the Imprisonment for Deot.—A naw was passed at the last session of the Legislature exempting females from arrest for all sums, and others for sums less than ten dellars. It is supposed that this law if properly executed will save from imprisonment in Massachusetts about 500 persons annually; of whom about 60 would be females, and of these about 57, according to the analogy of past years would be

State Prison at Charlestown.—This institution is represented as in a state of progressive improvement. Separation at night, silence, order, industry, respectful and chereful obselience among the convicts harmony, midness, and authority among the officers are its leading characteristics. The system of moral and religious instruction is highly commended. The Sabbath School, which was last year taught by convicts under the superintendance of the chaption, is now supplied with about 130 teachers from 12 or 13 churches of different denominations in Charlestown and Boston, who visit the Prison by tens and twenties alternately, to perform a service in a high degree granting to themselves. These improvements have lead their effect to diminish, rather than increase the number of convicts.

House of Referentian for Juvenile Delinquents at South Boston.—This Institution remains as it was, an beance to the city. It is supported about entirely by the City at an expense of about \$6000 annually. The system of instruction is parental and religious. The whole number eccived into this Holy Refuge from crime and other destruction, since Sept. 1, 1829, when the first boy was committed, is 303; the number discharged and apprenticed 204; the number who are doing well 155; the number who have died in four years and nine months, only two; the number exist during the last fairer months only one; the number remaining in the Institution 99, which has been about the average number fer two years. Prison at Charlestown .- This institution is

died in fair years and nine months, only two; the number sick during the last fafteen months only one; the number remaining in the Institution 99, which has been about the average number for two years.

County Prisons.—There is only one in the Commonwealth on a new and improved construction, and that is the Jail in New Bedford. The Jail and House of Correction in Leverett Street, Boston, with its 1000 Debtors and 1900 criminals and vagrants, annually, is so constructed as to admit of no effectual separation, supervision, and control, when the immates are locked up all night and on the Sablatath. It is locked up on by this Society, as described by Lev. Dr. Tuckerman in his letter to the Mayor, as a fountain of corruption, and necessarily so while it remains of tap present construction. The best officers in the world could not produce a good discipline in buildings thus constructed. Of this the officers are as much convinced as others. A hope and expectation is expressed that the great evils of the establishment will receive that consideration which the public may require, and that the obvious remedy will be soon applied.

Assylum for poor and imprisoned Lunatics.—This noble Institution is located in Worcester; the foundation of the building, for the accommodation of about 140 intents, is laid, and it is expected that much progress will be made towards its completion during the present season.

The Society has not been Appared of any improvement

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Rivote 1st. and.

The Society has not been apprized of any improvement in this State during the last year, in regard to imprisonment for debt, criminal law, or County Prisons, which are all in a condition demanding immediate attention.

Connecticut.

Imprisonment for debt.—The Governor has introduced Imprisonment for debt.—The Governor has introduced the subject in his message to the present Legislature, urging that a system should be adopted to distinguish between fraud and mistortone, and the hope is cherished that the Legislature will not adjourn without passing some such law as several of the other States have passed during the last year. The necessity for this is obvious. Of 35 persons imprisoned in the County of Patrickly, during the year ending Jan. 1, 1830, only one paid the debt.

State Prison at Wethersfield.—This Prison which commenced under the most favorable auspices shout three

commenced under the most favorable auspices about three years and a half since, has given very gratifying results an-anally till the present year, and now it has exceeded all former example; the earnings exceeded all for-year ending March 31, 1831, 878-24 62. In another re-spect this prise; is much improved. The female depart-tment which has been in a very bad condition in former years, (the females being left to themselves in a large de-partment where no efficient supervision during the day, or as the Society believes as well arranged as an abscessing world. (To be continued.)

For the Boston Recorder.

The South Middlesex Conference held its semi-annual meeting at Rev. Mr. Lee's succeing house, Sherburne, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Timesday, May 10, 11 & 12. The whole member of members in the ten Churches that compose this Conference is 1163, 122 having been added since the last Conference. The annual meeting of the South Middlesex Sabbatis School Union was held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Several resolutions were adopted on the occasion, addresses were made by Rev. Meser. Moore, Phelps, Fitch and Ballard. The meeting was attended by a res-

His rule of administration in the bestowment of mer- | This was the first meeting of the kind ever held within the

Schools in the State of Illinois. Some Teachers went away with the impression that they must labor to bring souls to Christ now. They resolved that they will not be satisfied until they can see Christ formed, in the minds of their belowed Pepils, the hope of glory.

Several Sermons were preached and prayer meetings held during the Session of the Conference. It was a season of special interest to Christians and some sinners were brought to bow and submit to King Jesus. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year for husbandmen, the meetings were well sustained from the commencement to the chose of the Session. It is believed that great good will result from the meetings. Results that will be known in time, results that Session. It is believed that great good will result from the meetings. Results that will be known in time, results that will take hold on eternity. The Churches within the bounds of this Conference are coming up more and more to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Many of them have been tried. But their trials rave been great mercies. They have to some extent served to purify them. It is not pretended that they have come up to that elevated standard that the word of God requires of them and the age in which they live requires of them.—But still they hope that they have made some advances compared with former years. They feel more than formerly that they must lean only on the Lord. They have reason to bless God for all the trials wherewith he has tried them.—These Churches still need the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. They solicit the prayers of all their Sister Churches, that God would appear for them and revive his work gloriously as he is doing in other parts of our land.

Communicated.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

By the London World we observe that a vigorous attack is kept up against the abuse of the established church an the evils resulting from the system of tythes. The way i evidently preparing for a reform in the ecclesisatical institutions of Great Britain,—So. Rel. Tel.

Molegan Indians. - This tribe yet remains on the lan

er, the Governor presiding.
Chief Justice Shaw was elected to fill the vacancy in the

report concerning vacancies in the Board, made a report relative to the Rev. Dr. Holmes of Cambridge. In their report the Cumnitree state that in consequence of the late proceedings of the First Parish in Cambridge, relative to their late paster. Dr. Holmes, the seat lately occupied by him at the Loard of Overseers has become vacant. This report afficus the legality of the doings of the First Parish in Cambridge, in their doministion of Dr. Holmes, and de-clares that in the opinion of the Committee, that gentlemen is not minister of the first Parish in Cambridge, or pastor of the First Church in Cambridge. The report was ordered to be printed, and the farther consideration thereof, on motion

be printed, and the further consideration thereof, on motion of the gentlemen who presented it, postponed to the next meeting of the Board. The same Committees were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to January next.

Chr. Reg.
Ordination.**—The Rey. Gronge J. Tillotson was Ordination.—The Rev. Gronge J. Titliotson was ordained as Pastor over the First Trinitarian Church and Society in Brooklyn, Cl. on Wednesday the 25th ult. Introductory Frayer by Rev. D. Platt of Canterbury. Sermon from Titus i. 9, by Rev. The. T. Waterman of Providence. Consecrating Frayer by Rev. 3. Wetmore, of Killingbey.—Charge to the Paster by Rev. D. Dow of Thompson. Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Whittlesey of Stonington. Address to the People by Rev. D. G. Sprague of Hampton. Concluding Prayer by Rev. C. Firch of Abington.

The South Middlesex Conference held its semi-annual meeting at Rev. Mr. Lee's insetting house, Sherburne, on The whole number of members in the ten Churches that combine the last Conference. The annual meeting of the South Middlesex Conference is 1103, 122 having been added since these X-Day Shathstin School Union was held on Wednesday at 160 o'clock. Several resolutions were adapted on the occasion, addresses were made by Rev. Mosts. Moore, Phelps, Fitch and Bullard. The meeting was attended by a respectable number of Sabbath School Teachers and Children.

society resolved to support one missionary, and made choice of Rev. John S. Emerson for the first to receive their support.—N. H. Obs.

New Church in Pertland .- On the 28th ult. the cor-New Church in Portland.—On the 28th ult, the cormer stone of the new brick Church now erecting in Portland,
Me. for the High-street Church and society, was Isid according to previous arrangements.—A select portion of
scripture was read, and an appropriate address, and fervent prayer offered by the Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D. Pastor of the Church of the 2d parish in this town, after which
the 87th Psalu was sung, and the conser stone was laid by
the Hon. Albion K. Parris, who, previous to the
ceremony addressed the assembly. Under the stone were
deposited several coins of the present year, and a silver
plate with the following inscription: "This House is erected
for the worship of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Portland Courier.

And the specimen of the control and specimens are control and the specimens are control and the

past paring been banished from Mexico.

A great number of emigrants from Ireland have arrived at St. John, N. B. A part of those on board two vessels were sick. Six children had died on board one of them with the small pox. They are both subjected to a quarantine of 40 days. Greater pains than usual will be necessary at our scaportes to keep out the small pox.

DOMESTIC.

The Cherokees.—A detachment of the Georgia Guard, braded by Brooks, we understand acressed Doct. Pather, Missionary the other day. They took han on as far as Head of Coose and there dismissed bins, provided he would go to their head quarters when he had leasure. This remainds us of an instance somewhat similar. The last company who visited this phace took one Jake Ward, but released him because he was an old man—and they would not ake another because he was an invalid. There are fine examples of the Mejesty of the law, which is not a respector of criminals.—Free Aux.

Mainteen Remain.—The Paths Jethka propers arounders.

Minister to Russia.—The Philadelphia papers announce confidently that the Hon. James Buchanan of Lancaster, Penasylvania, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in the place of the Hon. John Randolph.

It is now positively stated that Mr Berrien has resigned be office of Attorney General. ne office of Attorney General.

A Baltimore paper rays it is rumored that the War De-artment has been offered to Col. Drayton, of South Caro-na, and the mission to Russia to Mr. Ingham.

Mr. Haley of Stonington, Con. Vice Consul of the U. S. t Nantes, has been appointed a Chevalier of the French agion of Honor, for his services on the 30th of July. The Legislature of New-Hampshire met at Concord on Wednesday last. Hon Samuel Cartland was chosen Presi lent, and Charles G. Atherton, Clerk of the Senate; Frank

Mr. Twinning, of Great Falls; and concluding prayer by Rev. Joseph Laue, of Meredith.

At the same time, a County Foreign Mission Society, availary to the A. B. C. F. M., was organized. The delectors with ardent spirits.

Connecticut Peace Society.—On the 23d a State Peace Society was formed in Hartford, and a Constitution adopted. It is proposed to have Auxiliary Societies in each country. Railroad .- Measures are in great forwardness to orga-

nize the New Albany and Schenectady Turnpike and Rad-road Company, and commence operations on the contempla-ted Radroad.

Me. for the High-street Charch and society, was hid according to previous arrangements—A select postion of seriginus was read, and an appropriate address, and for distinct of the Charch of the 22 patish in this toon, after which the Stoff Padlu was sing, and the conver stone was hid by the Stoff Padlu was sing, and the conver stone was hid by the Stoff Padlu was sing, and the conver stone was hid by the Stoff Padlu was sing, and the conver stone was hid by the stoff bearing the stoff padlu the stoff padlu the Stoff Padlu was sing, and the conver stone was hid by the stoff padlu the s

Connected 1 hs. Co. in Nantucket; in addition to an act catilled "an act to regulate Flotage from sea into New Endford and Fairhaven in addition to an act entitled an act incorporating the Hingham Munual Fire Insurance Company, Amendment. The com. or amending the Constitution in relation to the number of Representatives, to whom

in relation to the number of Representatives, to whom were committed simily orders and petitions on the same subject, have reported a resolution proposing an article of amendment. [This report recommends the forming of Representative Districts, for the choice of Representatives thereby regulating the number to be chosen in each District according to the crosses and limiting the whole number to be chosen at not less than 175 nor more than 250.]

Bills in progress: add't to act establishing Co. Commissioners, &c.; add't to the act repealing all the existing excise acts, and providing for the expenses of justice in the several counties.

Ordered, that 52 members be appointed a committee of valuation, to meet at the Senate Chamber Nov. 234, to receive, examine and consider the returns from the town assessors, and equalise the same according to their best judgment and discretion. Sent up for concurrence.

Ordered, That the committee on parishes be drected to consider the expediency of revising or repealing the gen-

consider the expediency of revising or repealing the general laws relating to public worship, and of passing an act

eral laws relating to jubile worship, and of passing an act to enable every religious soriety which now exists and may bereafter be formed, to enjoy all the rights and facilities appropriate to such communities, without the expense and delay of application to the Legislature therefor.

Bitls engrossed. Regulating the paying the streets in Boston; in further regulation of the paying of streets; to incorporate the Firemen's Insurance Company, with an amendment; supplemental to an act to incorporate a society by the name of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society.

ontime the practice of hearing an Election sermon. but the subject has been indefinitely postpound. A committee on that part of the speech which relates to the N. E. boundary, has made a report declaring that it is at present not advisable to legislate thereon. Laid on the rable.

Orders of Notice: on the petition of the 2d Mass.

Turnpike Corp.;
The Committee on Retrenchment was instructed to in-The Committee on Retrenchment was instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of appropriating \$190,000 annually for support of Public Schools in Boston and the several towns in the Commonwealth; and should the Committee he of opinion that the expenditures of the state, cannot consistently with the public good, be reduced from the late annual expenses the sum of \$100,000, that they consider the propriety of appropriating the proceeds of sale of a portion of the Commonwealth lands in the State of Maine to make up the deficiency.

A com, has reported, that it is inexpedient to amend the constitution by expunging the 3d article of the bill of rights. Report re-committed. The com, has reported an amendment which was had on the table.

GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

amendment which was kad on the table.

GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Not having room for the Governor's Speech at the opening of the present session, we select the following abstract of it from the Salem Register.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, the two branches again met in convention, when His Excellency the Governor came in, attended by the Council and Heads of Departments, and delivered an excellent Speech, which you will find in the Boston papers. You will perceive that the Governor urges stremously and forcibly the passage of an amendment of the Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives; calls attention to the expected Report of the Commissioners appointed on the subject of the laws relating to Debtor and Creditor, a more equal distribution of insolvent Estates, &c.; the Valuation; and trespasses on Public Lands. On the subject of the North Eastern Boundary question, His Excellency objects in very decided language, to the decision of the King of Holland, as unauthorized by the Treaty and the terms of the submission of the question to his arbitrament, and as injurious to the rights and interests of this State. He informs the Legislature of the manner in which the late partial settlement of the Massachuseutts claim against the General Government was effected, and that measures will be pursued to obtain the remainder of the sum justly due to the State. The remarks of the Governor in regard to retrenchment and economy in the State expenditures, will probably receive general approbation, and his closing paragraph is peculiarly impressive and beautiful. Upon the whole, so far as I have heard an expression of opinion, this is considered the best and most satisfactory production from the pen of Governor Lincoln. sion of opinion, this is considered the best and most satisfactory production from the pen of Governor Lincoln, since his elevation to the Chief Magistracy.

June 8.

June 8.

June 8.

June 8.

MINISTERIAL COURTESY. A Sermon, delivered before the Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, in Brattle Street church, Boston, May 26, 1831, John Codman, D. D. Pastor of the second church

berchester.
FULLER'S HOLY STATE, with some account of the Author and his writings, (being the First Volume of the Author and his writings, (Old English Prose writers.)

Old English Prose writers.)

MODERN TRAVELLER, Vol. VIII. Columbia.

MANUEL of the PRACTICAL NATURALIST; or Directions for Collecting, Preparing, and preserving subjects of Natural History; containing instructions and recipes according to the much approved methods for taking and stuffing Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles. Selecting, preserving and arranging linesets. Minerale, Plants, Shells, &c., being an appendix to the first six Volumes of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

June 8.

NEW HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS.

THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY,-or History on the basis of Geography, with sixty engravings from origi-nal designs and sixteen Maps of the Sections of the U.S. and the various countries of the Western Hemisphe

and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere executed in the most beautiful manner on steel plates. By the Author of Peter Parley's Tales.

This work contains the History of all the Countries in North and South America, including Greenland, Iceland, and the West Indies, down to the present time. It is on the inductive plan, beginning at home and leading the pupil gradually into the subject; while the introduction of numerous cuts, authentic and modern maps, lively anecdotes and descriptions of natural secuery, curiosnies and manners and customs, renders it the most attractive and useful introduction to History ever politished; and as Geography and History ought never to be separated, the child naturally desiring to know something of the History of the countries which are described to him, there are exercises previous to each lesson, to test and fix his geographical knowledge in his mind—for he can have but little correct and lasting knowledge of the History of a country with The election sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathan Lord, on Thursday afternoon. The voices for governor were declared, viz. whole number 42,294, for Ichahod Bartlett 13,534, Samuel Diasmoor 35,503, and 110 scattering. Gov. Diasmoor was escotted into town on Friday afternoon and took the oaths. At 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon he communicated his message.

The Portland Courier says, the hail storm on Monday last, extended cast, on the sea-board, as far as Brothlay, fifty miles from Portland, where it appears to have been not quite so powerful as at this place, but yet destroyed considerable window-glass.

The house have had some different to make a latting of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire by its quite introduction to the subject; while the introduction of natural securery, curiosities and descriptions of natural securery, curiosities and useful introduction to History ever published; and as Geography and History ought never to be separated, the child constitution, a previous of that whole-instrument by the Legislature once in 20 or 30 years.

In Portland Courier says, the hail storm on Monday last, extended cast, on the sea-board, as far as Brothlay, fifty miles from Portland, where it appears to have been not quite so powerful as at this place, but yet destroyed considerable window-glass.

The house have had some discussion on a proposition to make a price of the introduction to the subject; while the introduction of natural securery curiosities and descriptions of natural securery curiosities of the Constitution has graphy and History ought never to be separated, the child one and the constitution has a fermion at the constitution of the Constitution has a fermion and took the continuous the countries when are exercises previous to each lesson, to test and fix his great provious to each lesson, to test and fix his great provious to each lesson, to test and fix

POETRY.

From the New York Evangelist.

MORNING PRAYER MEETINGS. How sweet the melting lay, Which breaks upon the ear

Which breaks upon the ear, When at the hour of rising day, Christians unite in prayer. The breezes waft their cries And sends his blessing dov So Jesus rese to pray, Before the morning light; Once on the frosty mount of And wrestle all the night. Glory to God on high, Who sends his blessings down,

MISCELLANY.

To rescue souls condemned And make his people one.

CONVERSION OF A BLIND MAN:

OR, THE POWER OF THE SCRIPTURES.

OR, THE FOWER OF THE SCRIPTURES.

"The following paper," says the editor of the Philadelphian, "was put into my hand by Mrs. Snowden at least ten years ago, with the permission to make it public after her decease. The Mr. G————, of whose remarkable conversion she wrote, is still living; and has, ever since the change took place, which is here described, evinced the power of godliness by his holy conduct. He is a sound divine, and a devoted Christian, who calmly waits in natural darkness, but in spiritual light, 'for the redemption of the just."—N. V. Obs.

Pan and dear. Six 1 about powe endocears to

Rev. and dear Sir,-1 shall now endeavor to fulfil the promise made to you, some time ago, by giving such information as is within my recol-lection, respecting the case of Mr. G—1—

That gentleman is a native of Philadelphia, has received a classical education, and with it every indulgence that a father's partiality could bestow. Brought up in the gay world, it is to be feared ittle attention paid to his immortal in-After spending the time necessary to acquire a knowledge of the mercantile business, he left this city for the West Indies; was there successful in business; and being in circumstances to gratify his inclinations, visited England, and in London throwing off every restraint, indulged himself in all the amusements and levities of that

gay metropolis.

Returning to America, he entered into business in the state of Virginia. There he resided some time, when it pleased the Lord to deprive him of his sight; an affliction looked upon him at that time as insupportable; for he saw not the hand whence it came; but after he was made that he was as a brand snatched from the burning, I have heard him often bless the chastise-

Mr. I—had weak eyes from a child, but his blindness came on him suddenly. Finding no relief from the physicians where he resided, he left Virginia for Philadelphia; and upon the application of his friends, he and his servant were re-ceived into my house as boarders. I found him a man of strong passions, impatient under suffer-ings, not willing to submit to restraint of any kind.

When the physicians of the city were consulted, they gave his friends no hopes of his recovering his eye sight. Him they so thed with the prom-

ise of a farther consideration of his case.

A few weeks after his coming to my house, a gentleman much celebrated as an oculist, arrived in the city. Mr. I—applied to him: he did not tell him that his was an incurable case, but that he would see him again. He bore this very impatiently, observing to me that life was become an intolerable burden; but that this was a consolation, that he had it in his power at any time to lay it down. It was but to increase the quantity of opium, (he was in the habit of taking the property of the control of of opium, (he was in the habit of taking opium,) and all his sufferings would be ended. He would see the doctor once more, and if he found there was no hopes of the recovery of his sight, he

would certainly put his purpose into execution.

I remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his behavior, alleging that he had no more right to take away his own life than he had the life of his neighbor; and asked him whether he had considered the consequences of rushing uncalled into the prosence of his Maker. He said that he had considered it well; and advocated his opinions on this principle, that he was by a merciful God placed on this earth to enjoy the good things of this life, as far as it was in his power honestly to obtain them; that the duties required of him, were to be as useful to his friends in particular, and society at large, as his circumstances would admit of; that by losing his sight, he should no longer enjoy any happiness here; would become a bur-den to his friends, and could be of no use in the world. The purposes for which life was given him were now defeated, of course there could be

I made some remarks on what he advanced as his sentiments, and to strengthen what I said, quoted some passages of Scripture. He treated what I said in a core limit to the strengthen what I said in a core limit to the strengthen what I said in a core limit to the strengthen what I said in a core limit to the strengthen the said in a core limit to the strengthen the said in a core limit to the strengthen to the said in a core limit to the said in a said ted some passages of Scripture. He treated what I said, in a very light manner, spoke of the Bible as the work of man, contrived to keep the common to men of deistical principles. I then inquired if he had ever read the Bible. He frankly acknowledged that he had not since he left school. I then asked him if he had not read the process of these who were removed to the head not read the process of these who were removed to the school. works of those who were opposed to the Scrip-tures. He allowed that he had read many works of that kind. If so, I observed he must have formed his opinion of the book, from its avowed ene mies. Was this a fair way of proceeding.
Was it just? I think you would not act thus un candidly with the writings of authors whom you had heared spoken against.

This book, you acknowledge, you have not read since you were a boy. All that you know about it, you have from the enemies of the Christian religion. Taking these things into consideration, I hope, sir, you will not again speak against the Bible, as it is a book you have never read since you were capable of forming a judgment of incontents. He apologized for what he had said, in a very handsome manner; acknowledged that he was wrong in speaking as he had; and exa wish to have it read to him.

This I declined; and gave my reasons for so doing; which were, that a man thus prejudice was not likely to profit by the reading of it. He would most probably cavil at, and perhaps ridicule, many parts of it; in so doing he woo my feelings, without benefiting himself, for I considered it the word of God; and my hopes of st vation rested on the truths contained in it. He then assured me on the word of a gentleman, if I would read it to him, that whatever his opinions might be on hearing it read, he would carefully avoid saying any th ng that might have the le

tendency to wound my feelings or give offence.

There was an earnestness in his manner of addressing me which satisfied my mind that he was desirous of having it read to him, and the next day was fixed upon to begin with the reading of it. I believe he waited impatiently for the hour appointed, for no sooner did it arrive than he sent for me. I observed to him before we began, that as in the New Testament he would find the fulfilment of the promises of the Saviour, I would point those promises out as often as they occured to me whilst reading the Old Testament, and which it would be necessary for him to take no-tice of as we proceeded. We began with the first chapter of Genesis. Before we had finished, he stopped me to express his admiration of the language; observing, it was sublime beyond any

thing he had ever read. All attention while I was | ed the attempt to make an image of the Alreading, he regretted very much when I was un-der the necessity of leaving off.

I believe it was on the second day of my read-

ing to him that he cried out, "What a wretch am I, to have spoken against such a book! a book that I had never read so as to know any thing of its contents!"

I went on reading to him for a few days, according to the plan laid down, which was to read one hour every day, when the distress of his mind

I heard now no more of a second visit to the Doctor; no complaint, no murmuring, on the account of loss of sight. He saw the hand of God in this dispensation of his Providence, and would often say it was less, far less than ne deserved, called upon some of my religious friends to conit was less, far less than he deserved. I now verse with him, and assist me in reading to erse with him, and assist me in the being him, as my family duties prevented my being in, as I could wish. About with him as much as I could wish. this time several religious works were, occasionally, read to him; amongst which were Boston's Fourfold State, Newton's Works, and Hervey's Dialogues. The descriptive parts of the last mentioned work he would frequently request me to pass over. His desire to hear of the doctrines of free grace was so great, that he had not patience to attend to any thing, however elegant, where it had not a tendency to throw light upon a subject that lay nearest his heart. He now neglected no opportunity of hearing the word of God, attend-ing sermon on Sabbaths, and weekly societies as often as it was in his power. His natural dispo-sition, as might be expected, would sometimes get the better of the good resolutions he had formed, thus betraying him into a fretfulness that was troublesome to his friends; and the cause of much uneasiness to himself. Often on these occasions I have heard him lament over a sinful nature; accusing himself of ingratitude to that God, who had stopped him in the career of vice; and by depriving him of the light of day, had en-lightened his mind, so as to enable him to receive the truths contained in his blessed word. I do not at present, recollect how long he staid with me, but I think it was something less than a year. It was then thought advisable by his friends to place him in the country, and boarding was taken for him in the neighborhood of Mr. T—, of

ANECDOTE OF UNIVERSALISM.

Str.,—The following anecdote was communi-ated by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, in imately acquainted with the characters, and facts timately acquainted with the characters, and facts, to which it alludes. In a town, in the interior of this Commonwealth, some years past, the board of Sebetimen was composed of four gentlemen, who were professed Universalists; the fifth was a pious physician, and a member of an Orthodox During the year, these gentlemen has of entered into any religious disputes; and has adducted the business of their office in harmony t their last meeting, it was agreed by the four niversalists to have a pull with the Doctor. For purpose, they selected their most able chain n. After the business was finished, the chain on said, "Doctor, we have been very happy in ing associated with you the year past, and that e business of the town has been conducted

with so great barmony, and so much to our sat isfaction, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of ou onstituents. We have found you to be a man of good sense,—of extensive information,—of good sense,—of extensive information,—of mbending integrity, and of the purest enevelence. It is astonishing to us, that a man of our annuable character should believe the doc your annable character should believe the doctrine of future punishment." To which the Doctor replied, "Gentlemen, I should regret very much the forfeiture of the good opinion, which your partiality has led you to entertain of me. Will you have the goodness to answer canduly, a few questions? Do you believe in a future state?"—They replied, "we do,"—"You believe that death will introduce all men to a state of perfect happines?" "Of this we have no doubt." "Are you now happy!" "We are not; we are far from it." "How do men act when they are unharge, and know that barpiness is within their doubt. "Are you have far from it." "How do men act when they are unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach?" "They endeavour to attain that happiness."—"Do you believe that I understand the ness."—"We have nature and operation of medicine?"—"We have no doubt, Doctor, of your skill in your profession but what has that to do with the subject?"—" In this box, said the Doctor, taking a tin box in his hand, "are pills, which it you swallow each of ou one, wil, without pain, carry you, within one hour, out of this world of trouble; and (your doctrine be true) place you in a world of perfect felicity. Will you accept one?"—"No sir."—"Will you?"—"No, sir." When they had all refused, the Doctor said, "You must excuse me. gentlemen, from embracing your doctrine, until selves." This closed the dispute. [Watchman.

-LETTER FROM MR. BREWER. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Josiah Brewer to the editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated Smyrna, Jan. 17, 1831.

DEAR SIR .- It is only three days sin Palestine arrived here from Constantinople, bringing with it many precious indications of even an increased interest in the cause of Greek education. We are still feasting on the contents of the different religious periodicals and find on the pages of the Intelligencer, for which we thank you most sincerely, about dant evidence that the zeal is not slackened, which it has manifested for years, in behalf of a people, who in the primitive ages of Christianity chiefly composed the churches of Thessalonica, Berea, Philippi, Athens and Corinth, and furnished a Timothy and Titus to the work of spreading the gospel. Not however without prayers and labors, trials and discouragements, did the gospel first achieve its conquests in the regions of Macedonia and Achaia, nor ought we to expect to see its later triumohs but by similar means. Some of the latter our brethren in Independent Greece are beginning to experience, as you will see by the following extract of a letter from Mr. King. I send it as additional evidence (if any be needed) of the propriety of our remaining among the Greeks of Turkey, and to call forth more fervent prayers from those who long to see both the one and the other " standing forth in the liberty wherewith Christ shall

set them free. "I regret to find that according to the new ystem of mutual instruction adopted in Greece, the gospel is to be read only once a week, that is Saturdays in the afternoon, and that there will be only one copy of the Sacred Scriptures in the schools. This is not as it should be. The prayers to be used in the schools contain petitions to the Virgin Mary, saying 'all our hope is in thee'-also to the saints. All this, together with the placing of ages in the schools, looks unfavorable to the progress of civilization and true religion in

" I lately had an interview with Mr. Monstaxides, and stated to him freely, that as a friend of Greece, I regretted the introduction of images in the schools, and that I consider-

mighty, as much a violation of the commands of God, as the crime of murder, and that we

had a horror of such an attempt.
"He said in reply that when he gave his approbation to the new system, he did not think at all of the subject,-that he only took the religion as he found it, and that he had no design whatever to injure Dr. K's school, or do any thing in opposition to it—that had he thought of it, it would have been easy to leave out the images, and substitute something

We see from the above what I have deeply benefit of Greece should have been early. The good which Dr. Korck's school has been the means of accomplishing, and which it is out of the power of a jealous government to undo, it would not be easy now to accomplish by a like amount of labor and money. The same is true also of the press. Six months or even three months ago, had we one under our direction here, a vast amount of influence might have been acquired over the Greek church in Turkey, by printing for them a grammar and a few elementary works on education which the master of the College had prepared. Now hey have quite recently purchased a press of their own, and when they can make their own books, they will not be very likely to welcome ours. However, ceasing from too high expectations of the gospel being advanced by wordly causes, let us look for its success more to its legitimate means—the blessing of God on the faithful exhibition of truth.

J. BREWER. Yours &c.

From the S. S. Journal.

INTERESTING FACT.
[Reported by one of the Agents of the Sabbath School
Union.] I select the following from many interest-

ing facts, which have reference to the cause in which I have been engaged, and which during my labors, fell within my own observation. Mr. B*** is a young friend of mine, who

for a long time has appeared as a public proessor of religion, and had been pursuing his studies for some time with the design of entering the ministry. During the past year he had occasion to make a lengthened visit in the county, near ****, his place of residence. Here he was induced to organise, and super-intend a Sunday school. Before this period, notwithstanding outward profession, his views seemed to have been vague and indefinite on the subject of religion. His deportment, too, was influenced by respect only to his own character; and his education had been directed, and his views influenced by his friends, to the work, or rather to the office of the minisry, and he had been accustomed to view the bject as his destination, rather than his duty. In the course of his engagement, however, as superintendent and teacher in the Sunday School, and in attempting an exposition of the testament to his class, the truth took pos-session of his soul. From this period his mind received a new impulse, and was no longer able to rest under former impressions: he elt a conviction of his own state, as a guilty and condemned sinner, and under this conviction he sought mercy at the cross of the Sav-iour. He found it, and has obtained a joy and peace in believing. The important change, not more decided than influential, has been followed by a devotion of his time, talents and affections, to the service of his God & Saviour.

CLOSE ROOMS AND CONFINED AIR FOR RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.
We know of no practice more deserving of miversal reprobation than that which prevails in many of our villages and country parishes, of holding crowded religious meetings in rooms where it is absolutely difficult to breathe. From 50 to 100 persons are frequently crowded into one or two small rooms, often well heated beforehand, by a fire or stove, and here confined from one to two hours with scarce a breath of fresh air. The practice, always wrong, has of late, during the season of special religious attention, become almost intol-erable. It calls loudly for a tone of decided We have waitcomplaint and remonstrance. ed long in the hope that others would take up the subject. At length, giddiness, and faintings, or a state of feeling bordering upon one or the other, are so likely, as the summer heat approaches to become the order of the day that we feel constrained to bear testimony

against an evil so easily remedied. Why should there be such a banishment and fear of fresh and pure air at these places? We know the evil is unintentional-that it arise: from neglect and inadvertance; but what of this? There is often absolute danger from it persons of delicate health and feeble nerves. At all events, any thing, rather than good effects ought to be expected from the continu-ance of the practice. A few facts on the subject may serve to open the eyes of all persons possessed of common sense. It is computed that by the process of breathing, an adult unfits for purposes of respiration, and actually poisons, so far as the sustaining of life is con-cerned, at the rate of a gallon of air per minute. Confine an adult to a hogshead of air. and he would die in little more than an hour. In the same manner 40, 60 or 100 persons entirely confined to 40, 60, 100 hogsheads of air in a room, would perish in like manner.

At Calcutta, of 146 persons, confined in a om 18 feet square, with only one window, 123 died within ten hours. The impute air was allowed to be the sole cause of their death This fact speaks volumes of instruction. Every man, and indeed every child, can draw the proper inference.

We might dwell upon the stupifying and bewildering effects of such an atmosphere upon the mental faculties, even where it does not endanger health. Strange appearances and exhibitions flow from it, which are often ascribed to other causes. But we forbear. Enough has been said for those who will take the trouble to think. Utica Journal.

Ex-Governor Houston .- The Clarksville Toesia states that this gentleman has, in a letter to a friend in that town, signified his mention " to leave his exile and participate again in the business, pleasure and honors of civilived society." Having consented to yield to the carnest solicitations of his friends in Natchez, it is expected he will commence the practice of the law in that place.

The correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce at Washington, says that the Hon. Hugh L. White has accepted the appointment of Secretary of War.

LONGEVITY IN THE UNITED STATES. A friend has furnished us with the following list of aged persons who have died in the U. States:

1727. At Natick, Mass. John Thomas, an Indian, aged 110. He was among the first of the praying Indians. He joined the church, when it was first gathered in Natick by Mr. Eliot, and was exemplary through life. 1732. At Newmarket, N. H. Wm Perkins, born in

1736. At Durham, N. H. John Buss, 108-ministe

physician. 752. At Newton, Mass. Mary Davie, 116.

1752. At Newton, Mass. Mary Davie, 116.
1752. At Philadelphia, Edward Drinker, 102.
— At Middleborough, Ms. Mrs. Hope Nelson, 105.
1765. At Fishkill, N. Y. Mr. Eaglebert Hoff, 128.
He was born in Norway; was a lad driving a team when news was brought that king Charles I. was beheaded; served as a soldier under the prince of Orange, afterwards king William, in the time of king James II. afterwards king William, in the time of king James II. In queen Ann's wars went a privateering out of New York, being then 70 years of age. When he returned he married, had 12 children; afterwards lived a widower 33 years: read easily, without ever using spectacles. His memory and senses entire and strong till death, occasioned by a fall.

1787. At Portsmouth, N. H. Robert Macklin, a native of Scotland, 115.

we of Scotland, 115.

1789. In North Carolina, Mathias Bayley, 136. His ye sight remained good, and his strength was remarkble till death.

1790. At Holliston, Mass. Mrs Winchester, aged 104.

1739. At Holliston, Mass. Mrs Winchester, aged 104. 1731. At Exeter, Benj. Hayley, 100. He was accustomed, once in every summer, till within 3 or 4 years of his death, to dive from a wbarf, and swim across the river and back again.

1734. In North Carolina, Wm Taylor, 114.

1735. The father of Gov. Sullivan died at the age of 106.

1796. In Virginia, Charles Roberts, 116, a native of

1798. At Shrewsbury, Mass. Mrs Mary Jones, 105. 1801. At Kingston, Mass. Eben'r Cobb, 107 years

and 6 days. Bristol, Penn. Alice, a slave, 116.

1804. East Sadbury, Mass. Ep. Pratt, 116.
1808. In Georgia, Michael Dougherty, 135. The day before he died he walked two miles.
1816. New York, the celebrated and venerable Oneida Chief, Skenandon, 110.
1818. Barnstable, Mass. Sarah Norton, negress, 116, 1819. Lyng Core, Widd. Sar. Oct. Widd. Sar. Oct.

Lyme, Conn. Widow Sarah Otis, 101. Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Bayley, 101. N Carolina, Mrss Jane Oliver, 106. S. Carolina, Solomon Nabit, a native of

grand, 143.

— Whitehall, N. Y. Henry Francisco, 134.

— New York, Mrs Hannah R. Rivers, 100. She was born in Port Mahon, island of Minorca [Salem Obs.

was born in Port Mahon, island of Minorca [Salem Obs.

The Theatre's "beggarly account of empty boxes."
The paper which is probably most devoted to the interests of the theatre of any in this city, thus exposes its deserted walls to the public gaze. "The benefits, this season, appear to be merely nominal affairs:—for, with last one or two exceptions, the boxes, on such occasions, have exhibited a display of patronage, about as discouraging as we should well wish to see. Mr. and Mrs. Smith on Monday evening, with all the efforts in their flavor, just escaped,—and a lattle better,—the expenses." Now this ought to be expected. Yankees are a calculating people, and like to have quanting pro-quo in every thong. They are therefore not inclined to gave much for these "benefits," when they find they are not "benefit" to them, or their country

no "benefit" to them, or their children, or their country.

Physicians out of practice—We received, a kew days since, a letter from a Physician in one of the New England States—an ardent friend of our cause—in which he says: "I will merely add that my practice as a Psysician has diminished more than one third, in consequence of the temperance of the people. Journ, of Ikman.

In a late debate in the Legislature of Connection on the compensation of Deput Sheriffs, it was stated they their ba-

compensation of Deputy Sheriffs, it was stated that their bu-siness had diminished one half within a few years.

MOUNT PLEASANT CLASSICAL INSTITU.

MOUNT PLEASANT CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.—AMBLEST, MASS.
OFFICERS.
FRANCIS FELLOWES,
J. WORTHHMOTON NEWTON, Principal.
LIBERATO CARDELLA, Instructer in Italian, Music and Drawing.
JOSEPH A. DILLOCETTE, Instructer in French & Spanish.
CHALNCEY POMEROY, Instructer in the English and Commercial Departments.
WILLIAM P. N. FITZGERALD, Instructer in Mathematics.
DONALD MACLEOF, Instructer in Rhetoric & Elocuton.
MARK H. NILES, Instructer in Richer George Montagets, Instructer in Greek.
George Montagets, Instructer in the Commercial Department, and Clerk.
JOSEPH B. GROOT, Maitte d'Etnile.
THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence

JOSEPH B. GROUT, Maitte d'Etude.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commune
on the 28th inst. The branches Laught are Mathematics,
Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Rhetoric and Elocution, Drawing, Book-keeping, and the ordinary studies of
what is usually denominated an English Eclacation. Such
provision has been made for instruction that the studentean
be conducted in the study of these subjects to any desirable
extent. A constant and active intellectual discipline is
maintained. From eight to nine hours a day are devoted to
study and recitation. The number of officers and instructers is eleven; the classes contain on an average less than

mintained. From eight to nine hours a day are devoted to may and recitation. The number of officers and instructors is eleven; the classes contain on an average less than en pupils, one hour is devoted to each recitation, and about arty hours of instruction are given every day.

The religious instruction consists of Bibbeal lectures, resigious service in the chapel of the institution and at the vidage church, and familiar application of the penneples of the fable in the exercise of government and of general influence.

A systematic course of gymnastic exercise is maintained throughout the year, and all the students required to ensure in it.

The students are all members of one family. The nature of the government is parental, and designed not only to regulate the present conduct, but also to affect permanently and deeply, the whole character.

nd deeply, the whole character.

Stackents are admitted at any time; but none for a shortreperiod than one year. The annual charge, including intraction in all the studies (except music.) board, room,
sedding and room furniture, juel, lights, washing and mendag, is two hundred and fifty dollars, payable seminimally
a advance.

May 25. WILSON ON THE SABBATH.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 ashington St. Boston.
THE DIVINE AUTHORITY AND PERPETUAL

Washington St. Boston.

THE DIVINE AUTHORITY AND PERPETUAL OBLIGATION OF THE LORD'S DAY, asserted in Seven Sermons, delivered at the parish church of St. Mary, Isington, in the months of July and August, 1830. By DANIEL WILSON, A. M. Author of Lectures on the Eridences of Christianury. First American edition, with an Introductory Freface by Kev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

CONTENTS.—SERMON I. The Institution of a Weekly Sabbath in Paradise, and its continued Authority, until the delivery of the Moral Law. SERMON H. The Authority and Dignity of the Sabbath under the law of Moscs.—SERMON III. The Sabbath windicated, under the Gospel from Phartasical autsertities, and set forth in more than its original Dignity and Glory.—SERMON IV. The Sabbath transferred by Divine authority, from the Seventh 1s the First day of the week, or Lord's day.—SERMON V. The Practical Duties of the Christian Sabbath.—SERMON VI. The unspeakable Importance of the right Observation of the Sabbath with the evils of the opposite abuse.—SERMON VII. The Guilt which is contracted by Christian nations in proportion as the Lord's day is openly profamed.

to S VII. The Guilt which is contracted by Christian na-ons in proportion as the Lord's day is openly profamed.

"These sermons, which I most devourly wish may be cir-niated and read through the United States, suggest the on-ymethod of enforcing the sanctification of the Sabbath, which seems to me to promise any real success. Let men eaddressed on the subject from the pulpit and the press; and let them be addressed, as this author addresses them, with sound argument, and with earnest and affectionate ex-nortation and entreaty; let them be addressed as rational and moral and accountable beings, whose evertastion desihortation and entreaty; let them be addressed as rational and moral and accountable beings, whose everlasting destiny will be fixed according as they profane the Sabbath, or keep it holy. Let the sacredness of the day be inculcated upon the minds of children and youth, and let the fainful instructions of parents and teachers be accompanied and enforced by a good example; and let all who reverence the Sabbath fit up their fervent supplications to him who is the Lord of the Sabbath, that he would graciously interpose, and bring men every where to remember and love the day of spiritual reet:—let these and other congenial methods be pursued, and, with the divine blessing, it will ere long be seen by all men, that the objections which have been under of spiritual rect:—let these and other congenial methods be pursued, and, with the divine blessing, it will ere long be seen by all men, that the objections which have been made against the doctrine of these discourses, have sprung from depravity or ignorance; that the appointment of a sacred day is the source of immeasurable good to the world, and is one of the highest manifestations of divine love."

Rev. Dr. Wood's Introductory Preface.

A YOU's G man of good character and habits, who is capable of taking charge of a large Book bindery establishment in Boston, may apply at the Boston Book storer, last Vashington st.

June 1.

The commend it to the fraternity as beeing superior in our opinion to any now in ove.

E. Walk.

Boston, February 25, 1829.

H. ADAMS.

Boston, February 26, 1829.

H. ADAMS.

Factory.

Full Exception will execute Whitewashing and Coloring, on Plaster, or whiten and mend Stucco work at the shortest notice. His method is such as to render unsuccessive three memoral of carpeting or furniture, maximucia she will warrant not to soil the same in the elightest degree.

**Residence, Spring Lane, ext door to the Old South Vestry.

Boston, May 25, 1831.

PARLOUR LEUTURES.

WILLIAM HYDE has just received at the Boston Bookstore 134 Washington Street, Parlour Lectreres on Scripture History, by aMother. Springual Mirror, with Engravings.
The Thece Histories, by Maria Jane Jewsbury. The Theological Class Book by Rev. W. Coggswell. Daily Piety by Fenelox.
Library of Old English Prose Writers. Song of the Appections, by Mrs. Henass.
Religion and the Triumpils of Paith, a poem by Rev. Daniel Huntington.
Abolition of the Slave Trade, by Clarreson, abridged for Sabbath School Libraries.
Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831.
400 setts Copper Plate prints for Bible Plates.
Memoirs of Thomas Scott, abridged for Sabbath School Libraries.
June 1.

School Libraries.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW Translation of the Book of Psalms, with an introduction by Geo. R. Noyes.

The Three History of a Nonchalant, The History of a Realist. By Maria Jane Jevesbury.

On the Formation of the Christian Character. Addressed to those who are seeking to lead a Religious Life. By Henry Ware, jr. Professor of Pulpit Elequence and Pastoral care in Harvard University.

The Times of the Savior; by Harriet Mattineau.

Family Library, No. XX. History of chivalry and the Crusades; by G. R. James, Esq. Just received and for sale by Peirce & Parker, No. 9 Cornhill. J. L.

HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. have removed to the College Buildings, No. 112 Washington street, where they will continue the publishing and selling of Law, School and Classical Books.

May 25.

GROTON ACADEMY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM in this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of June next, and continue cleven weeks. The school is open to youth of both sews. Connected with the Academy is a good Library and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. An Assistant has been engaged, whose attention will be principally given to instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. During the term, a course of Chemical and Philosophical lectures connected with the most interesting experiments, will be given, to which the scholars will be admitted fire of expense. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils both in and out of school, and no pains spared to train them to the love of sound science and to the practice of virtue. Tuition 25 cents per week.

WARREN ACADEMY IN HORBURN

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.
THE Trustees of Warren Academy in Woburn inform
the public, that the Summer quarter will commence on
Monday the 6th of June. Mr. Jarvis Gregg is the principal Instructer, and his acknowledged qualifications, experience, and success as a Preceptor entitle him to the confidence of the community. This Academy is within ten
miles of Boston, and a most delightful summer residence.
Those pupils who shall be placed in the commodious boarding house with the Preceptor, will be under his constant
supervision. Board \$1.50 per week, and tuition 4 dollars
per quarter.

WARREN FAY, Secretary.

Charlestown, May 23, 1831.

NEW JEWELRY.
WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the Store No.
105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assortment
of JEWELLY and FANCY GOOD'S of the latest fishons and will be sold very low.

N. B.—Silver Spoons manufactured to any pattern, and genuine silver.

May 4.

BREWER & BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Perfumery,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

"Traders, Physicians and Families supplied test favorable terms. epi-3m. M. STOCK OF GOODS,

THE Subscriber, about making a change in his business, offers his Stuck of CUT GOODS consisting of an extensive variety of Linen, Silk and Cutton Goods at Auction Prices.

Au extensive assortment of English, German and American Brondcloths and Cassimeres, fashionab e colors. Purchasers of Woodlens are respectfully invited to examine the above assortment, as they will be sold less than the market value. H. J. HOLBROOK, 403 Washington Street.

May 25.

HOPKINTON SPRINGS.

THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for the reception of company for the present season. Mr. and Mrs. Noteross, Managers of this Establishment, tender

THE HOPKINTON SPRINGS.
THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for the reception of company for the present season. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, Managers of this Establishment, tender their thanks, with gratitude, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and assure all those who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure, that they will use their exertions to promote their health and happiness.

They have made and intend to make further improvements in their accommodations. To those who intend visiting the Springs for health, they beg leave to recommend the months of May or June, while the air is perfuned with the blossoms and the freshness of Spring.

The waters at these Springs were analyzed by the late De. Gorham. They have been found beneficial in all serofulous complaints; in cases of debility, particularly of the stomach; in some affections of the liver; dyspeptic and rheumatic complaints; salt rheum, cruptions of the skin, &c.

This place is retired, and pleasantly situated, about 30 miles west of Boston—about the same distance from Providence—and 14 miles from Worcester.

Persons wishing conveyance by Stage are informed that the Dudley Stage leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, on Monday, Wedecsday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Passengers can take either of these lines.

2m.

CLARK'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK.

CLARK'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK. MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 36, Washington Street Boston, Book and News Ink, manufac-

terms.

The undersigned have used for several mentis past, Book Ink from the above named Factory on the Ladies' Magazine, and several other works, and are free to express a favorable opinion of its excellent qualities.

Boston, June 15, 1828. Persan & Hest.

Averable opinion of its 1828. Petram & Hert.

I have been using Ink for nine months past on the Power Presses, at the Mill Dam, from the above Factory, and believe it superior to any in the United States.

Boston, July 24, 1828.

For some time past, we have used in both our Job and News Paper Offices, Printing lak from the above Factory, and with cheerfulness and the utmost confidence recommend it for general use.

The & Greene.

general use. iston, August 23, 1828. Roston, August 23, 1828.

The lak used in the American Traveller Office the last ten menths, has been manufactured by Mr. George Clark, and we have found it to be more uniformly good than any we have before used. We think we can easily recommend it to others as being of superior quality.

Boston, January 23, 1829. BADGER & PORTER.

Boston, January 23, 1829. BADGER & PORTER.
We have been using in our Office for several months
past, Book Ink, manufactured by Mr. George Clark,
and think we can recommend it to be equal, if not superior
to any now in use.

Boston, January 27, 1829.
I have made use of Ink manufactured by Mr. George
Clark, for two years past, and have found it superior to
any other that I have ever used in printing the Tremont
Theatre Bills; I had much trouble to get Ink that would
work clean without being so strong as to true the paper. work clean without being so strong as to tear the pa-till Mr. Clark made some expressly for such work. A has answered every purpose wished; and which I can by recommend to Printers, believing it superior to for large bills they can obtain.

other for large bills they can obtain.

February 19, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.

Having used to some extent the Newspaper Ink, manufactured by Mr. George Clarks, I fully concur in opinion with Messrs. Radger & Petter in regard to its quality, and cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the factority.

James B. Yerrington.

Boston, February 21, 1829. Boston, February 21, 1829.
Having used for some time past at the Office of Messrs Monroe & Francis, Book Ink manufactured by Mr Zeorge Clark, do with confidence and cheerfulnes recommend it to the fraternity as being superior in our opin.

No. 24.

RELIG

In the course subject of these show, that the n this Commonwest of the people in and indefinite in easy to be evaded ble to very gros its provisions an sion of these r there no remedy this legal oppres will not our nex people the neede

The people m The people in The power is in determine the collar trust they will accordingly. I poral and spirite this matter, no ful attention. tive franchise, the present rel the taxation sy stitutional powe carefully mark e less Gallio, amo carefully lay the be entrusted w their religious inte their chosen Repr our metropolis. this will not be ca cessity be honestl ly free to be taker cies of the case me tion. Yes! on the religious equality; the presence and tive sons of thund of our State les order-they hav and impartial m and unteigned lit halls has special as the spirit exh most clearly evir there to burn up religious preje strong and gr ance, which h cussions and had cisions of the gr during the pasthis body. Le petition of the f sequent introdu Christian from of the Lord, be ject. No. For essed of a lik power, will do for the contin

system of relig And let it be k ly come, whe erwise too p signs of the quisite chang laws must be ples of Christ dened, and the society must b prophecy, wh present system gospel should I this State, the ligious denom flourish entire other words, the portion of the S subordination of another shall , virtually if not ration of the R monwealth of M ful state of things

entire abolition of

In being thus d

laws repealed, I which I have spe this eastern sec towns. On our la in question have juto the country to State, they are sur-tively unaffected I has recently begundeterming. determinate and east. But have security against t as it is now with the tice and the sunsl sad change has a borders; clouds of and a spirit of rel us. And will not a cace pervade the man depravity in pravity be awaken now works in the No doubt the doc us in this sectionmay extend his in one county to anot of residence, will s And this being do of this sad pervers and equity in relig part of the State.

Unprincipled and less characters of ev take infernal con disorganizing influer and right and happy till all that deserves and religious equality of their serpent folds,

One word with a some in regard to the